THE SUR to-day consists of tecive pages. Our friends should see that their necession furnishes them with the entire paper. Dress Parade and Homespun Politics.

Our wise and solemn contemporary, the Providence Journal, speaks, with an evident intention to be severe, of Mr. CLEVELAND as stripped of "the specious padding of his political tailor and working in the more plebeian garb of the common politician." The plebelan garb of the common politician

is the garb that befits a Democratic President elected by a party composed of plebelans to initiate and carry out a policy of thoroughby Democratic political ideas.

Exclusive and aristocratic politics may be pretty, but it's of no good. If Mr. CLEVELAND would only doff his dressparade coat of Mugwump, and his ruf-fied shirt, padded with civil service humbug, and don a plain old-fashioned Jacksonian honest Democratic homespun; if he would only come down from the high dals where he sits surrounded and hedged from the eye of the common people by piles of non-partisanship rubbish, and set his hand to plebelan politics, there might be, if not the besinning of a boom, at least the beginning of ssful Administration.

Good stalwart plebeian shirt-eleeve politics is what the Democracy want; and they will get it. If not from Mr. CLEVELAND, why, then from somebody else.

The Change in the President.

We doubt if any one can study President CLEVELAND's message vetoing the Dependent Pension bill without being impressed with the evidence of a radical change in the author's state of mind from that in which he first took off his hat under the White House roof. The absolute reliance upon his own judgment, the unwavering adherence to his own wish, and the serene assurance of his own overwhelming personality are petered out, and the public sentiment is submitted to with all the mental humiliation and rhetorical grace of which the writer is capable.

In writing his veto, Mr. CLEVELAND appears as the advocate of the people rather than as the interpreter of his own thoughts. The minute flaws of technical expres the uncertainty and the objectionable possibilities of interpretation, the irregularities presented in the Dependent Pension bill, are exhibited after the manner of an earnest and careful lawyer, with whom personal prejudice or preference are totally expunged in his desire to serve his client. Mr. CLEVELAND takes what he imagines to be the public feeling toward the pension bill, and undertakes s, and with entire obliteration of present impulses or past expressions of his own. The whole veto bears the indelible evidence that he regards himself as a veritable mouthplece of popular desire rather than as an inspired and original oracle.

He even goes so far as to boldly select a passage from his own second annual message to Congress, in which he might be said to have first made a rough draft of the Dependent Pension bill, and to argue that the ideas there expressed are not reproduced in this rejected enactment, notwithstanding that ninety-nine persons out of every hundred will be unable to perceive any material difference between them.

The long and short of it is that Mr. CLEVE-LAND has yielded his own opinions, if he expressed them last December, before a swollen tide of general opinion, and has shown that with him the popular pulse beats not in vain. The veto is a first-rate document, and with it we record the fact of a new evolution of Mr. CLEVELAND as a public personage. Let the good work go on!

The Vote on the Parnell Amendment. It is a remarkable coincidence that the and naturally involving a resort to violence. Tories and Unionist-Liberals rejected Mr. PARNELL's amendment to the address by exactly the same majority-106-with which they would be credited in a full House with every member voting. Since the seat for Derry was awarded to Mr. McCanthy, the British and Irish Home Rulers have 282 seats. against 388 controlled by the opposing coalition. In the division on Friday evening each side polled 36 votes less than its nominal aggregate, the gap in the home rule ranks be ing unquestionably due to Mr. GLADSTONE'S failure to take part in the debate.

The silence of the ex-Premier was construed by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH to imply disapproval of the plan of campaign; but that Mr. GLADSTONE does not deem the expedient indefensible on moral grounds may be inferred from the remarks of Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, who, of all his lieuten ants, was supposed to be least friendly to programme of withholding rents. W. HARCOURT undoubtedly expressed that the Nationalist method of parrying evictions could not fairly be discussed from a legal point of view alone. but must be viewed in connection with all the equities, or rather glaring inequities, of the situation. Mr. GLADSTONE himself could not have put the case better than his lieutenant when the latter declared the plan of campaign to be simply "part of the great prob em of how to deal with the disorder arising from the discontent of the Irish people over the manner in which they are governed, a manner which he was convinced was the

A majority of 106 in a total vote of 598 will no doubt be regarded with exultation by the Tories, yet it has, after all, but little significance. For even if Mr. GLADSTONE was unwilling to advocate an amendment which could in any sense commit him to an endorsement of the plan of campaign, no accessions from the Unionist ranks could reasonably be looked for on Friday's division. The state of things will be materially altered when the Government proceeds to ask Parliament to sanction measures of repression outside of the ordinary law. Then the Radical section of the Unionists will have the strongest grounds for acting once more with the bulk of the Liberal party.

Good Results of the Strikes.

A great deal of clation over the failur of the recent strikes in this neighborhood is felt and expressed by employers of labor and those who sympathize with them, and there is a corresponding depression among those who belong to the opposite party or who sympathize with it. A victory is claimed for capital and a defeat is more or less sullenly acknow. If for labor, It seems to us that this . In incomplete and incorrect view of the matter, and that the victory on one side and the defeat on the other are by no means thorough or decisive.

Whatever else the strikers have failed to complish, they have not falled to increase and intensify the wholesome respect which has now for several years been growing in the minds of employers for the human rights of the employed. The old-fashioned idea,

derived from feudal times, that it was a favor to a man to find work for him, and that he ought to take any wages he could get and be humbly thankful to his master, has received another severe blow, and has been sushed a little further toward its destined extinction. A few old forces are still alarmed and angry whenever the idea is suggested rights and is entitled to the same consideration as the man who buys it, but they are becoming fewer every day. People in general are now pretty well convinced, and the recent strikes have confirmed the conviction, that workingmen have got to be treated with decency and respect, and that if they are not so treated, trouble may be looked for.

Another good result of the recent strikes, as well as of those which have preceded them, is the proof they have furnished of the progress of workingmen toward organization. It is true that the strikes have also shown that this organization is still imperfect, and that much yet remains to be done to render it effective. There is especially a lack of competent leading, and until this lack is supplied no permanent good can be expected. Still, incomplete as it is, the organization of workingmen is recognized by intelligent employers and they govern themselves accordingly. No rail road President now presumes to disregard the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: most of the street railroads have made contracts with the Knights of Labor; the brewers have also made contracts with the organizations to which their men belong. and Mr. Austin Cornin said the other day to Mr. LEGRAND CANNON: "You have got to deal with these men. You have got to recognise the fact that labor is organized."

Mr. Corsin, by the way, in making this remark, showed himself to be a wiser man than Mr. Cannon did in denying its truthfulness. Mr. Cannon, who is President of one great coal company, as Mr. CORBIN is President of another, insisted that labor is not organized. and cannot be organized, and that the only course for employers to adopt is to treat with their men singly, and let the laws of trade take their course. This means that Mr. Cannon, like most employers, would prefer to see his men competing with each other for employment, and thus screwing wages down to the lowest point at which the most needy and hardest pressed are willing to work. This was the old order of things, and it is precisely that which the workingmen are aiming to reform. They have undertaken a difficult task, and one which will require long years for its accomplishment. But, unless we are mistaken very much indeed, they will not abandon it until its hopelessness has been demonstrated more plainly than has yet been done. The great obstacle in the way is the host of the unemployed. It was this which broke up the present strikes, as it has broken up many others, and we confess that we do not see clearly how it is to be dealt with successfully. Still the laborers will not regard the problem as insoluble, and it may yet be solved approximately through some new form of cooperative social organization.

The strikes have done another good thing in bringing out some hitherto secret purposes and principles of their leaders. For instance, they have given occasion to Master Workman QUINN to advocate publicly the theory of State socialism, or the manage ment of all great public industrial enterprise by the Government. Some ill-informed peo ple have ridiculed Mr. QUINN as a sort of idiot for entertaining this idea, but they are not aware that it has the countenance of a political party in Germany called the Social Democrats, and is entertained by theoretical philosophers elsewhere. In our judgment the idea is unsound, and its realization would be pernicious; but it is well that it should be brought forward for discussion in this country, and Mr. Quinn is to be commended for his frankness in avowing his partiality for it. Another useful confession is that which has been elicited from HENRY GEORGE, that he regards a strike as a rebellion against the existing social order, and therefore properly Hitherto such violence has been repressed by the police and no strike has risen to the dignity of a bloody revolution, much less to that of a civil war. We doubt whether many workingmen agree with Mr. George, and we hold to the belief that they are in favor of maintaining the laws and of seeking their ends by peaceful and orderly means.

In general it may be said that the strikes have helped to clear the air and to make the real subject of dispute plainer to the public mind. It is a great thing for men to see exactly what it is that they are quarrelling about, or then the way to peace becomes easier. If it shall turn out, as we hope it will, that both sides to the labor controversy want no more than justice, and are only at loggerhead over the means of obtaining it, the end of strikes and tie-ups is not far off.

The Books the People Read.

Of all the public libraries in New York there is not one which is doing more for the people and gaining more in their favor than the Free Circulating Library.

It was started in a very modest way only seven years ago, and entirely without aid from the public treasury. For two or three years the very fact of its existence was known to a limited number of people only, and the small amount of money at the disposition of its managers prevented their giving to the library the variety necessary to attract more than a few thousand readers annually. now the two branches of the Free Circulating Library, the one at 49 Bond street and the OTTENDORFER branch at 135 Second avenue, contain together more than 25,000 volumes and the total circulation of the two was nearly 250,000 in 1886, while 108,760 readers used its reading rooms during the year.

The Second avenue branch was founded by Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORPER at the close of 1884, and now contains about 12,000 volumes nearly equally divided between English and German literature, while the collection in the main library in Bond street is wholly English. Mrs. CHARLES F. WORRISHOFFER the daughter of Mr. OTTENDOBFER, has als recently given \$10,000 to further extend the nstitution in memory of her late husband the famous Wall street leader. Other large gifts to the permanent fund are likely to come in to supplement these and those o \$10,000 by Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR and \$5,000 each by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE and the late Mrs. BENJAMIN H. FIELD. The Logislature at its last session, too, passed an act giving substantial aid to free circulating libraries whose financial condition is assured and whose circulation is sufficiently large, and therefore the managers will probably be able to establish more branches, for their plan is not to build up one great collection, but to put separate collections in different parts of the city where they will be most useful to crowded

neighborhoods. The report of the library for last year is in many respects the very best of the kind we have seen. Its financial statement is clear and precise, and Miss ELLEN M. COE, the Librarian, presents tables regarding the circulation of books which are remarkably full and exceedingly interesting. We find that the total expense of the library work was only about

\$10,000 in 1886, a sum so small, considering the number of books handled in the two libraries, that it indicates the most skilful and economical management. The circu which was only about 22,000 in 1880 and less than 100,000 in 1884, grew to nearly 250,000 in 1886. The month of last year when the circulation was largest, we observe, was March, April coming next, and in November it was smallest. The daily average for the year was 295 volumes at the Bond street branch and 359 at the OTTERDORFER branch in Second avenue. At the first 68 per cent. and at the other 75 per cent. of the books taken out were of juvenile literature and fiction.

The average number of books given out on Sunday was less than on other days at both ies, 168 in Bond street and 209 in Second avenue; and the number of attendants in the reading room, which averaged 137 a day for the whole year in the one and 167 in the other, was only 105 and 125 on Sunday. This seems to indicate that the theory is not sound that the people are especially anxious for the Sunday opening of libraries. Probably that is because they satisfy their demand for reading on the first day of the

week with the Sunday newspapers. Mise Con presents an exceedingly valuable compilation from the reading lists at the Bond street library to show the degree of popularity of different classes of literature. Purely juventile books are not included, for the obvious reason that they cover all fields, fiction, history, biography, and popular science. It must be borne in mind, too, that fully two-thirds of the readers are males be-tween the ages of 15 and 25. The work of fiction in most extensive demand is "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and then comes Julies VERNE'S "Mysterious Island;" close to which is DUMAS'S incomparable "Count of Monte Cristo." "Pickwick," "Oliver Twist," and "David Copperfield" are among the most sought for books, and all of DICKERS's novels are extensively read, while Cooper and Scott come next in order. A novel of unusual popularity is "Old Mam'selle's Secret," and THACKERAY, we are somewhat surprised to see, stands far up toward the top of the list, with Mrs. CRAIR, or Miss MULOCH, and CHARLOTTE BRONTE, HAW-THORNE, and WILLIAM BLACK close at hand. GEORGE ELIOT falls behind, and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is asked for more than five times as often as Howells's most circulated novel, "A Chance Acquaintance," and ten times as often as HENRY JAMES'S "Bostonians." Even so old an American novel as Mrs. HARRIS'S "Rutledge" is in nearly as much demand as Howells's stories. The books in most request in other depart-

ments of literature than fiction are those of history, biography, travel and adventure, and humor. In history the most widely circulated are COFFIN's "Boys of '76" and "Boys of '61." The history of our own country is in greatest demand, a very large number of the readers being boys and young men of foreign parentage who are eager to become acquainted with the history of the republic ABBOTT'S blographies of Capt. KIDD, COLUM-BUS. DANTEL BOONE, and GEORGE WASHING-TON are most asked for in the department of olography, where also the chief inquiry is for lives of Americans of prominence. In travel and adventure HALE's "Stories of Adventure" heads the list and then comes Grant's Voyage Around the World." Here, too, books by native authors are generally most desired. In the sciences BLAKTE's "Ho to Get Strong" is the most popular book. DARWIN'S "Voyage Round the World in the Ship Beagle" is also much read. Of poets by far the most popular is SHARRSPRARR, with LONGFELLOW next, but far behind. Then follow in order Scott, Tennyson, Goethe BYRON, MILTON, COLERIDGE, Mrs. BROWN-ING, WHITTIER, BRET HABTE, SCHILLER, MOORE, LOWELL, and ROBERT BROWNING The most popular books of humor are those of MARK TWAIN, and IBVING'S "Knicker bocker History of New York" comes next. We are somewhat surprised to see that EMERSON'S "Representative Men" was most in demand among "essays and miscellany," IRVING and CARLYLE coming next in order. Dr Quincer was also much sought after. The department in which there was least reading was that of religion and ohllosophy, the book in most request being DRAPER'S "Conflict Between Religion and Science "—a suggestive prominence. As a whole, the tastes in literature dis

played were exceedingly good. Four New Defence Bills.

The great interest felt in the work of public defence is freshly attested by the introduction of four new bills on the subject beside those which had already been reported by committees of Congress, and to some ex tent acted upon.

One of these is that of Senator HALE. which provides \$10,000,000 for the construc tion of heavily armored vessels or armored floating batteries or rams, "to be used for coast and harbor defence;" \$1,200,000 for lightdraught gunboats, suitable for interior water ways and canal service; \$600,000 for fast torpedo boats, and \$600,000 for torpedoes and torpedo appliances, "to be operated from naval vessels, floating batteries, and rams." It was reported yesterday from the Naval Com mittee, with an amendment appropriating \$3,000,000 for the armament of the vessels. A second bill, introduced into the House by Mr Morrow, proposes to build, at a cost of \$500,000 each, two steam rams, on the AMMES model. This bill is entitled one "to in crease the naval establishment and to pro tect the harbors of the cities of New York and San Francisco."

Here we have measures not conflicting with the two HAWLEY bills already passed by the Senate, and now before the House, but de signed to supplement them. The HAWLET bills provide for forts, guns, and armor. But the plans of the Fortifications Board, which are followed in those bills, contemplated in addition floating batteries at San Francisco and New Orleans, torpedo gunboats at the lake ports, and torpedo boats at nearly all the leading seaports, except Philadelphia and Washington, where submarine mines and other defences would be employed. These floating batteries or monitors need to be made far more active and easily handled than has hitherto been the case, and this can be accomplished, according to Rear Admira

JOUETT, by the new steering devices: "What we want are fleets of monitors or floating bat-teries. These are the best coast defenders. They can be built so that they can turn in their own length by the ies. With this class of vessels o foreign ma

A third bill, of great importance, is that of Senator Cameron, which contemplates the building of ten protected steel cruisers These vessels are to have a maximum speed of twenty knots, and a liberal bonus is offer ed for speed exceeding this standard. This would be an addition in one sense to coast defence, but mainly to the cruising navy. A gross sum of \$21,800,000 is appropriated by

Finally, Senator STANFORD's bill provide for establishing four gun foundries, or "ordnance plants," as its phrase is, at South Boston, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, and San Francisco. These points are well selected on some accounts, although some of them are a long distance from the proposed Government fin-

ton. But this project is very evidently designed to do away with the finishing factories, and to turn out the guns and mortars complete and ready for service. Whether this would be an improvement, however, over the plan adopted by the Fortifications Board for having the rough-bored and roughturned steel forgings furnished on contract by steel makers, and the guns finished at Government shops, may be doubted. The plan of the Fortifications Board is the one adopted in the HAWLEY bills.

There is one fact which should stand to the immortal honor of ROSCOB CONELING, and gain for him the perpetual gratitude of the people of this country. Although a most eminent Republican statesman, he never consented to the fraud which carried BUTHERFORD B. HAYES to the White House, and has never spoken of that event or of that man without the scorn and contempt which they should always excite in the mind of every true American.

In dealing with the bill for the creation of the TILDEN trust, the Legislature has shown neither good sense nor patriotism.

If Mr. BAYARD had not gone into Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet he would have been a most formidable aspirant for the Democratic

nomination in 1888. For a rough-and-tumble scrimmage Brother Joe Pulitzer has one great advantage over Brother Joe Howard. Pulitzer's arms are onger and his finger nails sharper than How-ARD's, so that he can hit hard and scratch deep while Howard is striking wildly in the air. A strong desire to make it an even thing was doubtless the reason why Howard dragged PULITERS down upon the floor in order to have it out at close quarters. But, boys, you should settle your little disputes by gentler and not alug each other in such a brutal style:

"Les dogs delight to bark and bits, For Gob hath made them so; But there should never be a fight "Twist big and little Jos."

Gen. Burrar used to say that either Mr. CLEVELAND would be his own successor or the Democracy would be beaten in 1888. But then the General has sometimes been mistaken.

Great is Philadelphia and great are her newspapers. Greater still are her publishers and editors. Their sanctums are boudoirs of Oriental magnificence, but their apparel is mild and subdued, and their manners are chaste and refined. They live like men leading lives of elegant leisure. Never are they driven by the cares of business. Their time and their lunches are ever at the disposal of visiting brethren, and best of all, they dwell together in peace and harmony, and when they quarrel they don't mean it. Happy are the people who have such lucky journalists. How far-seeing the brain which named such a town the City of Brotherly Love!

The owners of the steamer Old Colony of the Fall River line deny that the fire on her was caused by infernal machines of the Anarchists. To burn or blow up a steamer full of people who have never done them any harm is, lowever, an idea so consonant with the mind of the incandescent Anarchists that it will be surprising if they do not claim as their own much more than they blow up, and mistake the heat of their own coppers for the confis gration of society.

The latest instance of Puritan depravity is the discovery of an illigit still in the venerable Massachusetts town of Braintree, whence come the ADAMSES—the House of Braintree, as they used to be called. One would suppose that the Bay State manufacturer of moonshine whiskey would go for convenience of access to the raw material to Concord, the centre of the great moonshine belt.

New Derecy Became a Republican.

At a dinner party recently were Senator Man-serson and Congressman Dorsey of Nebraska. The fur-mer insisted that Dorsey should tell how and why and on, and tried to see a way of escape. The party would

Dorsey was born in Loudon county, Virginia, and comes from one of the oldest families in the State. hised with the Union, and he went into the war as private in the Sixth West Virginia volunteers, being pro-moted from time to time till be became a Major. After the war he and a young man of the same town bracks. Both were Democrats, and, discussing the probabilities of making a fame and name in their new home, feared that their politics might operate against them. After a good doal of reflection they do cided that as thay were going into partnership it would be a good thing to copper both aces and be on both sides of the political fence. They therefore slipped up a copper on the cars to decide which should enter Nebraska Democratic and which a Republican. Dursey got it and has since been a stalwart of the stalwarts, while his old partner has clung to the traditions of his Bourbon fath-ers. Dorsey has been to the Legislature several times. has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee and has been twice elected to Congress, while his frien has had nothing in the way of honors or emoluments. The last Dorsey heard from him he was seeking an ap pintment under the present Administration which h

Questions by a Bride Elect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We intend TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIF: We internal having a very quiet afternoon wedding some day this month. Only the two families and a few intimate friends are to be invited. Would you please say whether when the bride is attired in a travelling frees and wearing no hat it is necessary for her to wear gigan whether the indies in the immediate families should wear gioves? and is it the best form for them to woar dark gives? By answering very soon you will greatly oblige frees. 6.

It may be said as a rule that gloves are the attendants of two things. One of these is a hat and the other is an evening dress. They add formality and dnish to any costume, and are therefore indispensable at an evening entertainment. Custom, though, prescribes gloves for all feative occasions, day or night; and what is more fea-tive than a wedding? Therefore, though the bride be-dressed in a travelling dress and without a bat, since she is evidently desirous to observe all the little practices of atiquetta, we should recommend gloves, and if she wears gloves, the wedding party would properly follow

her example.

As for dresses, on principle light is to be preferred to darkness, particularly at weddings. Brides sometimes pledge their faith, in tears and seem to be sorrowful about their change of name and status; but that is an acidental misrepresentation. The little bursts of sadnes with which they seem to be covered are really frauds. The surroundings of the wedding should rather represent the sectoric costsay of their hearts rather than the moist dejection of their eyes. Therefore, as a matter of choice, light dresses are preferable to dark, though me one should healtage a moment, if sircumstances indicate

Should He Eccort his Sister ! TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: Please in form me whether it is proper to escort your slater users ball or party a young man attends. Et beor, Feb. 11. C. McH.

Hussox, Feb. 11.

C. McH. Year question is somewhat obsoure. If you mean to ask whether you should excort your sizier to every ball to which you go, the answer is no. She should not go to any ball unless she is invited. If she is invited to a ball, however, you should not permit her to go alone, but should secort her to the place, and return at the appointed hour and wait faithfully for her until she is me, no matter whether she keeps you

No Difference Has Yot Been Revealed TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Will you kindly state the difference between the political creed of Mr. George Jones of the New York Pines and that of Mr. Cleveland, President of the United States required. Why are Oysters So Good This Year !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All last winter I ate oysters only a few times, and every time I ate them I concluded that I had lost my taste for oysters. This year I find them so good that I eat them every chance I get. There is something different in the taste.

They are Wrong, but We Don't Hellore is From the Springsteld Republican.

Randall and Holman ere the men who show

a disposition to suppress to descrip bills providing for steel plants and gun foundries. The bus would seem to

Mr. Voorboes Throws Light on the New Senator and Also on the Civil Service. INDIANAPOLIS. Feb. 11 .- A recent event has juickened a large and curious growth of misinformation concerning Judge Turple, the new Democratic Senator from Indiana, and his his-He was a candidate against Morton a quarter then ceased to be a politician. He is a book-man, of careful study. He is a master of German, but he knew not a word of it until nearly

forty years old.
On the occasion of Mr. Hendricks's last visit to Washington I heard a conversation—now historic—in which he engaged with Senator Voor-hees. Mr. Hendricks began by saying that no torio--in which he engaged with Senator Voorhees. Mr. Hendricks began by saying that no man could go before the people and justify the Pendletonian idea of competitive examinations as imperative to appointment in the civil service. He told of having carefully examined the subject, read the Congressional debates and called on friends for information. To get the opinion of a man of affairs he asked Mr. English, who replied: The law must in time lead to a great abuse. Gov. Gray held it abhorent to the American idea of government. You know, "continued Mr. Hendricks, "what a wonderfully logical mind Judge Turple has."

Yes, "answered Senator Voorhees, "there is no such mind as his in the Senate."

Judge Turple, though an active, vigorous man, for years has preferred to look out of the window, though always going cheerfully to the rescue. No citizen of Indianapolis places a larger value on time, and he once observed to me that he regretted as lost every moment of his life undevoted to work, recreation, or friendship. His wife, an authoress whose articles showed the largest possibilities, dying in the spring of 84, he took no active part in the campaign of that year, but aside from this there was no perceptible change in him. His stamily is composed of a daughter and his late wife's mother; and out of office hours he is invariably at home, at church—the Episcopalian, of which, though not a communicant, he is and has been for years an officeholder—or at a business meeting of his party.

JAP TURPEN.

THE COLEMAN BOOM.

What the California Press Has to Say About 15.

From the Los Angeles Berald. THE SUN'S suggestion that Wm. T. Coleman would make an excellent candidate for the Presidency may bear fruit. Mr. Coleman is one of the few pioneer Californians who have succeeded in everything they have undertaken. His superior endowments would fit him to discharge the position of First Magistrate of the republic with as much success as he has acquitted himself of all the multifarious duties of a life filled with great and extensive undertakings—public and private.

Mr. Coleman is a very able and highly esteemed gentleman, who is possessed of great wealth, every dollar of which he has made in the prosecution of legitimate businesses. His residence in the State dates from '49, and not many men in any part of California are unacquainted with his honorable career, and who are not pleased to contemplated his great success. If might not be well for the Hepublican party should he be a candidate for the Presidency; but we do not mind saying now, with the uncertainties all before us, that with him at the head of the Government the country would be safe. From the Los Angeles Tribune

From the Colon Semi-Tropic.

Mr. William T. Coleman is known from one end of this State to the other, and is a man whom our people, regardless of political affiliation, will deem it an honor and feel it a pleasure to support for such a high and important position, for in doing so they feel confident they are supporting a gentleman of eminent qualifications and peculiar fitness for the position. Wm. T. Coleman is a man who has done much to build up California and advance the best interests of the Pacific coast. He has spent much time and wealth in developing the latent and extensive natural resources of this State and bringing into prominence our immonse industrial and commercial advantages. He is a gentleman of education, refinement, and broad and liberal views, and is not, in any degree, narrow-minded or demagogical. He is the kind of a man all Californians would like to see occupy the Presidential chair.

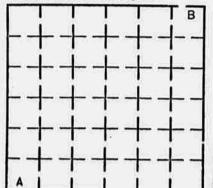
A Maryland Journal Thinks He Would Ma

William T. Coleman of California has been named by THE Sun as a possible candidate for the next Presidency. Mr. Coleman is one of America's great merchants, whose business transactions extend from Ban Francisco, on the Pacific coast, to New York, on the Atlantic, and his fame is not only national, but international. It isn't of such timber that either of the great parties select nominees in these latter days. Mr. Coleman would make an ideal President, and the material interests of the country would be greatly strengthened by his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of this great nation. From the Hanre de Grace Rep

THE LINCOLN CLUB PUZZLE. Reasons for the Bellef that It Connet be

The puzzle copied from the Brooklyn Star

into THE SON has not been correctly solved by any of the scores of alleged solutions that have reached this office. Almost all of the solutions have been based on a



A prisoner is supposed to be confined in a prison o which the above is a plan. Each cell opens into all cell adjoining it. Supposing the prisoner to be in cell A, and to be offered his freedom if he will from that cell g an once in passing from A to B, could he

Many correspondents have pointed out that by reduc ing the number of squares the prin ciple of the problem is not violated and proof is given that the problem cannot be solved, by reducing it to four squares, as in the adjoinin diagram. It is equally plain that i so as to make an odd number

each row the solution is simple. An attractive looking. ution, is this, and we have received many of them or



tions on the subject we must say that they are

Of the Stuff that Makes Men. From the Reading Herald.

When James R. Kenney, the present Republican candidate for Mayor, was a good deal younger than be is now, he wanted to teach school. His father thought he could not pars an examination, and would not consent to it. One morning Jim was missing. Nothing was seen of him all day, and his parents were not a little distressed at his absence. Late at night footsors, dusty, and hun-gry, he came back. In explanation of his conduct he exhibited a certificate and his appointment to teach a achool in Ontelaunce township. He had walked all the way from his home in Churchtown, Lancaster county, to Leeaburg, been examined, procured a certificate and

They Cry for It in Boston.

THE SUNDAY SUN sold four times as many papers as any other New York paper which came to line on last summer. It would pay Ten Sen to run a special all the year round. The Hosion dealers are crying for it

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news or mir

ishing factories at West Troy and Washing- INFORMATION ABOUTSENATOR TURPIR WAR AGAINST THE POOL BREWERS.

the same and the s

The Big Blow to be Struck at the Mas Meeting Next Wednesday Night. The Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association are pressing on their war against the pool brewers, notwithstanding the diversions which have been made in the action of the Excise Board in increasing their license fees from \$75 to \$200 a year, and despite the threatened action of the Legislature in adopting the Crosby \$1,000 license bill. These diversions have in a measure delayed their strike against the browers. But it is asserted that this has only been delayed for a few days, and that de-

The committee charged with managing the boycott intended starting it off with a grand mass meeting, which was to have been held last Friday night. That meeting was to have been

mass meeting, which was to have been held last Friday night. That meeting was to have been made the more impressive and influential by the prosence and participation of the eloquent President of the national association of the trade J. M. Atherton of kientucky. But as Mr. Atherton could not be present last week the meeting was postponed until the coming Wednesday, when he will be present and deliver an address. The meeting is to be held at bteinway hial, when all dealers are invited to attend, whether members of the association or not. It is on the programme to adopt final resolutions at that meeting severing all business relations with the pool brewers from and after that date.

The dealers' General Committee now have assurances of an ample supply of beer from all parts of the country. Indeed, brewers from a distance are elamoring for orders, and their announcements fill the pages of the trade papers and the organ of the association.

In their protest to the Excise Board against its recent action in raising the excise fee, the committee of the Central Association make the point that "the Framers of the law intended that a difference should be made between a dealer wno sells \$5,000 worth of goods per annum and one who sells \$50,000 worth, and that it was not intended that you should discriminate for or against certain articles of consumption, as your contemplated action proposes to do.

They also say that "if the proposed action is taken one of two things will happen—either a

consumption, as your contemplated action proposes to do."
They also say that "if the proposed action is taken one of two things will happen—sither a large number of the present holders of licenses will take the favorable beer and light wine permits, and, imitating those who hold them now, sell spirits how and when they can without detection; or being financially unable to procure the amount called for, they will be forced to borrow the money from the beer monopolists who now control 45 per cent. of the drinking saloons in New York city, and by the chattel mortgages resulting from this borrowing give these monopolists, in whose interest it is plain to us the change is to be made, the absolute and undisputed control of a vast business, now conducted by individuals with small capital."

MR. LAUTERBACH'S SUBWAY BILL It Urges the Continuance of the Subwe Commission Until Nov. 1, 1889.

The announcement that four bills amendatory of the present subway law had been preseems to have been unauthorized. No bills have been drafted and considered by the various parties in interest. Mr. Lauterbach showed to a Sun reporter yesterday one which he said had been substantially agreed upon, though one more conference would be held on it, he said, before it would be submitted to the Legislature. This one bill, he said, would cover all the legislation required or asked for by the subway people. It amends the law of 1886 by continuing the Subway Commission in existence for two years, or until Nov. 1, 1889. It substantially validates all the acts and doings of the present Commission, and expressly authorizes the construction of a general system of subways by contract with a servant company, and when the subways are completed, authorizes the Commission to compel all electrical companies to make use of them for their conductors. The rental to be charge, shall in no case exceed the present cost of maintaining overhead wires.

This bill will probably go to the Legislature next week, and its passage will be asked for by the Subway Commission, the Construction Company, and the principal electrical companies. The only opposition it will encounter, it is anticipated, will be from the outside companies which have been trying to build independent subways without the approval of the Commission, and with whom the Commission is now involved in litigations. Legislature. This one bill, he said, would cove

O'NEIL'S CASE ON APPEAL Said to Have Been Strengthened by Hocenti;

John O'Neil is calmly waiting in the Tombs for the next step his counsel may take toward is liberation. He is taking matters cheer befall him, and is confident that he will obtain a new trial. His counsel, Charles W. Brooke and Peter Mitchell, are waiting for the tran script of the stenographer's notes, that they

may prepare for the next step in the way of appeal. Mr. Mitchell said yesterday that he could not say what he and his colleague would do next; he felt confident the vardict would be set aside, and a new trial ordered. Recently discovered facts, he added, would make 0'Nell's case on appeal very strong. He did not call the say what the facts were.

Mr. Ira Shafer, who is counsel for the next ex-Alderman to be put on trial. Thomas Cleary, went home yesterday to Poughkeepsie to get as much fresh air as he could before buckling down in the close court room on Wednesday next. His partner, ex-Judge Grandin, said that Cleary would be stoutly defended, and that all reports of his intending to plead guilty were false. He said that Cleary was not going were false. He said that Cleary was not going to plead guilty, was to run away, was not going to plead guilty, w going to be defended, and was going to be a

THE SUN'S BULLETEN BOARD. It Illustrates the Progress of Art. From the Tribune.

THE SUN'S new bulletin board is a cogent and gratifying illustration of the progress of America; art in an important field. The red and blue lettering or a background of white is picturesque and damboyant des being sweetly suggestive of the patriotic feeling of which the combination of red, white, and blue is th accepted emblem. All the same—and we are confide that THE SUN will agree with us—any intelligent con petitive examination would result in placing the Tribune bulletin board ahead of any of its rivals. True it lacks the gaudy estentation of our neighbor's, but on the other hand it presents an irresistible simplicity in black and white which is all its own, and which day by day all the year round enchains the public attention. And ther is another strong point in favor of our own board. The hanging committee has placed Tax Sun's too high. Ours

From the Leader. "Step right inside, ladies and gentlemen, don't block the sidewalk, and see Desperado Jim Courtright die with his boots on. Gambler Luke Short gets the drop on

"What are you talking about, man? This is no dim "No! this is Tun five office."

"Oh! I beg your pardon. They've got signs out that looks like those in front of dime museums, but I thought it strange that the fat girl was missing. I'm an old-time 'roper in,' and every time I see a sign like that I can't resist asking the people to step right in. I'm glad you told me that was the morning Sun office, stranger. I was just about to call the crowd's attention to the 'great Feruyian armadille one of the recent of hitmans. Peruvian armadillo, one of the rarest of his spec that when he's pursued by the 'gt go gun cus'.
"Never mind that. Good day."
"Thank you, stranger."

A Gorgeous Arrangement. From the Mail and Express.

The bulletin board in front of THE SUN office to-day was a gorgeous arrangement. The announce-ments were printed in blue and red ink on a white back ground, and attracted a vast amo

How to Keep the Hands Soft. From the Analyst.

A little ammonia or borax in the water you wash your hands with, and that water just lukewarm, will keep the skin clean and soft. A little caimeal mixed with the water will whiten like hands. Many people use glycerine on their hands when they go to bed, wearing gloves to keep the bedding clean: but glycerine many some skins harsh and red. These people should rub their hands with dry oatmeal, and wear gloves in bed. The best preparation for the hands at night is white of egg, with a grain of alum dissolved in it. "Roman tollet paste" is merely white of egg, barley flour, and honey. They say it was used by the Romans in olden time. Any way, it is a freirate thing; but it is mean, sicky stuff to use, and does not do the work any better than oatmeal. The roughest and hardest hands can be made soft and white in a month's time by doctoring them a little at bedtime, all the tools you need are a nail brush a bottle of ammonta, a box of powdered horas, and a little fine white said to rish the skinins of, or a cut of lemon, when will do even better, for the acid of the lemon will clean anything. Manieures use acids in the shop, but the catmeal mixed with the water will whiten the hands clean anything. Manicures use acids in the shop, but th lemon is quite as good and isn't poisonous, while the

The worry of a constant cough and the scremes of lung; which generally accompanies it are both remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCRET As the days wax the society season wanes There has been a lull in gayety during this last

week preparatory to the rush of the next ten days. The festivities at Montreal occurred at the right time, as there has been little or noth-ing to miss at home, and rain, thaw, and mud, while they have banished sleighs and skates, have left the Park in an impossible condition for horseback exercise. So receptions and af-ternoon teas have filled in the vacant hours, and Fifth avenue mansions, resplendent with footmen in gorgeous liveries, have thrown open their hospitable doors day after day to crowds of fashionable visitors.

Mrs. May's first Tuesday, following so soon upon her musical of the previous Saturday, brought many of her friends to the interesting old dwelling, which was built many years ago by her father, George Law, and is now almost as full as the Metropolitan Museum of art treasures, valuable old miniatures, rich carvings, and antiques of every description. Mrs. May is the widow of Col. Charles May of the well-known Baltimore family, whose daring bravery during the Mexican war is well remembared by those who will admit that their years carry them back so far. The story of his meeting with his wife and their subsequent engagement is as romantic as a novel, and Mrs-May sometimes tells it herself to her intimal-friends with sad delight.

Among other pleasant Tuesday receptions vas one at Mrs. Barbey's and an "at home" by Mrs. Paul Dana, where agreeable conversati change from tea and gossip at 4 clock.

On Wednesday Mrs. Lawrence Turnure and her daughters received at their new he merly the residence of Mr. Charles H. Bussell. The house has been enlarged, redecorated, and newly furnished, and is now quite princely in its appointments and embellishments. Mrs. William Bhinelander Strwart had a

large ladies' luncheon on Thursday in honce -Miss Charlotte Brown of Philadelphia. Among the guests were Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. Herbert Pell, Mrs. Charles Coster, and Mrs. Roland Redmond. As luncheons form a prominent feature of Lent, there have been very few given as yet. Two very pretty dances have been given during the week, at which the resebuds enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. Mrs. Walter Lawrence's, on Monday evening, was preceded by a spring chicken dinner to which only feminine fledglings were bidden. Twelve sat around the table, on which bloomed natural roses and rosebuds in great protusion. Mrs. Sands, Miss Otis, Miss Berryman, Miss Barbey, Miss Bulkley, Miss Brady, Miss

Grace Potter, and Miss Lina Post were among

the dinner guests, and the absence of the mac-culine element was hardly noticed. The cotillon at Mrs. Bowdoin's on Thursday was again led by Mr. Otis, who bids fair to eclipse his more youthful rivals in the field of saltatory athletics. If a man is only as old as he feels. Mr. Otis has a lifetime of useful so-ciety work still before him. The belles were almost the same as those who danced last week at Mrs. Waldorf Astor's. They all belonged to old and well-known families, and "curios," how-ever beautiful and valuable, were conscientiouswinter between Delmonico balls and those at private houses has been, in this one respect, marked and visible. The half dozen very pretty, eminently respectable, and unusually atractive girls who have been the belles of the Patriarchs and the Assemblies have scarcely oeen seen at dances given by ladies and gentlemen at their own homes. The reason may be overgrown visiting lists, or obligations that could not be shirked, without, perhaps, a dash of jealousy leavening the lump. For there is no social field so absolutely democratic as a Delmonico ball, and the survival of the fittest is clearly exemplified there. Men will be men, and beauty, grace, and charm of manner will win an amount of attention that blood and money fail to command. When Hymen looks over Cupid's shoulder the old order often changes, but until that prosaic divinity gives a man a rap over the knuckles he will always kneel to those who are personally most charming.

Dinners this week have not been numerous. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt entertained a party on Wednesday evening, when the dining room was filled with the delicate perfume of lilles of the valley, which, in common with hothouse lilacs, are only just appearing in the florists windows. Mrs. Coleman Drayton and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have both given dinners in honor of Mr. Charles Alexander and his inshe is rich, has determined to celebrate her marriage at her old home in San Francisco, and the bridal party, with all the Alexander friends and relatives, will go out to the wedding, which is expected soon to take pla special cars, with drawing rooms, dining rooms, and every appliance for comfort.

This week will see the culmination and the conclusion of the gay season. Those who are in the rush have ten days of excitement, doubtful enjoyment, and very certain fatigue before them between now and Lent. A ball every night and dinners ad libitum compose the programme. Minor diversions, such as opera, readings, and amateur plays, which have been greedily engineered for during the many unprovided for evenings of the winter, will be lost sight of for a short time. given by Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, a cotillor t Mrs. Barbey's, and Mr. Egerton Winthrop's dance on Wednesday dispose of the first four evenings. On Friday comes the second Philadelphia Assembly, to which a large number of belles are going, among them Miss Martha Otis and Miss Line Post, for whom Mrs. William Pepper gives a reception on Friday after-noon. Dinners, with "cards" afterward, will be given by Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Morton, and Mrs. Kountze.

The third and closing cotilion takes place at Delmonico's on the 21st, and the next evening will come Mrs. Pierre Lorillard's ball, which will be preceded by a large young ladies' din-ner at Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart's. Saturday. the 19th, for which no private entertainment has been announced, will be devoted to the time-honored St. Valentine's kettledrum.which has come to be as much an institution of the New York season as the Charity ball. As almost every one knows, it is an entertainment in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, a charity which originated with the late Mrs. James McVickar, and since her death has been nursed and pushed forward to greater usefulness by the efforts of Mrs. Charles L. Perkins, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and other charitable ladies. The entertainment this year offers unusual attractions, as it will take place at Delmonico's rooms, with the Gypsy band to raise the spirits of the benevolent.

The friends and admirers of Miss Lucy Coffey are looking with much interest to Monday afternoon, when the first performance of a play written by her, and in which she assumes the sading part, will take place at the Madison

The Washington season seems to be gaining in velocity as it rolls on to its end. It has still more than three weeks to run, and if weddings, dinners, and receptions multiply as they have been doing lately it will be difficult to keep pace with the social ball. The central figure of very brilliant picture is always the fair lady of the White House, whose lovoliness and graclousness call forth as much admiration now as they did when she made her first appearance. The marriage of Miss Caroline Morman and Mr. Hudolph Kissel was the occasion of large gatherings of Washington and New York people, and, although not so nicturesque, was as handsome and interesting a wedding as that of the bride's brother, Mr. Percy Morgan. and Miss Edith Parsons at Lenox last summer. A peem of Mrs. Bloomfield Moore's, entitled "For Ever," has been set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and it was sung with great effect recently by Mrs. Ronalds to Sir Arthur's

accompaniment. It is said to be as smotless